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FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG

For reportage on the visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, including his meetings with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Fedeal Republic of Germany section of the 25 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IP CALLS FOR DIRECT TALKS ON NICARAGUA

PY242006 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spainsh 2315 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA) -- The Intransigent Party [IP] today demanded "forceful intervention" on the part of the Argentine Foreign Ministry to persuade the United States to resume direct talks with the Nicaraguan Government and to stop the economic aid to the contras operating along the Nicaraguan border. In a document released today, the IP strongly condemns U.S. intervention in Latin American countries and adds that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "is mistaken about its role" since the principle of nonintervention maintained by our country "is now wrongly practiced, because it cannot be applied equally to victims and aggressors." The IP communique is signed by its president, Mariano Lorences; the organization's secretary, Roque Mario Tito; and press secretary, Antonio de la Vega. The political group states that "it cannot passively watch the imperialist assault on a small republic which is showing us the road to liberation."

It adds that the approval of the aid by the U.S. House of Representatives "has finally dropped the thin veil that disguised U.S. activities in Central America and smashed the work of the Contadora Group, proving that Reagan and his hirelings are not interested in resolving the region's fate through peaceful negotiations." The IP communique states that "the covert but known destablilizing actions have turned into an open war in the literal sense of the word. The military leadership has been put under the control of the CIA and the Pentagon and the political supervision has been put in he hands of the U.S. State Department."

POLICE FORCES SEIZE COCAINE, DETAIN TRAFFICKER

PY230339 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1922 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Salta, 22 Jul (DYN) -- It was revealed here today that more than 4 kg of cocaine hydrochloride was seized by border and federal police in the zone of La Quiaca during an operation. A Bolivian citizen who was carrying the drug was detained. This happened yesterday but it was learned only today from unconfirmed reports that security forces have detained an important drug trafficker who was reportedly operating in Bolivia. Recently, U.S. soldiers and their Bolivian counterparts of the antidrug corps have been conducting joint operations in the central and northern parts of Bolivia. It was learned that the 4 kg of cocaine was seized by federal police personnel headquartered in Salta and Jujuy and by members of the border police. This operation took place at approximately 2000 yesterday near the Gereral Manuel Belgrano railroad station in La Quiaca.

During the operation, the police detained Bolivian citizen Alfaro Rios, who was carrying the drugs under his clothes. He reportedly entered Argentina at an unauthorized crossing. The legal procedures are in the hands of the federal judge of Jujuy, who ordered that the proceedings be conducted secretly. Police sources in this city reported at noon today that the destination of the drugs has not yet been established, although itis presumed that Rios intended to deliver them to an intermediary for distribution later.

FURTHER ON JOINT ANTINARCOTICS OPERATION WITH U.S.

Coca Nurseries Burned

PY241625 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0332 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (TELAM-ANSA-EFE) -- Information Minister Herman Antelo confirmed today that the El Zorro Ranch was destroyed by a unit of Leopards, the elite police troops used in the fight against drug trafficking, during the antinarcotics operation that is under way. The minister said that the police burned the coca plant nurseries immediately after the last group of journalists that had come from La Paz to the ranch had departed for Trinidad. The fire also destroyed four wooden buildings housing the cocaine laboratory.

Official information received in La Paz from Trinidad emphasizes that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) is now in charge of planning all operations taking place in Bolivia to fight drug trafficking. According to the information, the operations under way in four Bolivian departments are being conducted jointly by a U.S. detachment specialized in the fight against drugs and Bolivian troops.

The U.S. force numbers 170 men, and not 160 as previously reported. They are led by General John Taylor, who was in Bolivia several months ago during the joint military maneuvers held by the United States and bolivia in Cochabamba Department. Taylor last night said that the United States is only giving logistical and technical support, and ruled out the possibility that a new contingent of troops would arrive.

Chapare Raids Noted

PY242300 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Information Ministry has reported that a new raid against drug trafficking has been conducted in northern La Paz and in Chapare. In this regard, Information Minister Herman Antelo held a news conference, giving some details on the raid.

[Begin Antelo recording] A complex containing 16 cocaine factories was discovered in a raid carried out in the past few hours in the Chapare area by Umopar [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] forces. A number of other discoveries have also been made in the past few days. By factory we mean a place where the drug is processed into the base paste for cocaine. Factory is not same as laboratory. Sixteen factories of cocaine base paste have been discovered.

All indications suggest that all the people working there fled in a hurry, leaving their tools where they lay. We do not have any further or specific information concerning the existence of cocaine or detainees. This information will be released as soon as it is received. [end recording]

Afterward, Herman Antelo referred to the situation of the U .S. troops, stating that they may carry out a number of raids throughout Bolivian territory. He added that the goal is to break up drug trafficking. Antelo said the struggle will continue until this goal is achieved.

[Begin Antelo recording] The goal is to break up drug trafficking wherever it is found. The raids thus will be limited only by their scope and transportation capabilities. [end recording]

These were the statements made by Information Minister Herman Antelo.

Beni Arrests Listed

PY232244 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Information Minister Hernan Antelo held a news conference to disclose further details of the joint operation being conducted by the Bolivian police and U.S. military troops in the Beni jungle. Antelo said that all drugs seized were immediately destroyed and that the drugs confiscated in the past few hours have also been burned in keeping with the existing laws.

The minister also gave the following list of traffickers arrested in the capital of Beni Department: Hugo Estenssoro Callao, Carlos (Urgel) Justiniano, Horacio Arraya Bonilla, German Cespedes Viveros, Enrique Tardio Buscetta, Adrian Balcazar Iriarte, Jorge Flores Moises, Carlos Enresto (Antelo Flores), (Walter Bruera Sosa), Victor Hugo Toro, Hernando Cuellar (Araza), Wilfredo Guerra Toro, Alberto Suarez (Landivar), Walter Suarez Vargas, and Saul Cuellar (Vacca).

HIGH COURT ORDERS ARREST OF ARCE GOMEZ

PY212039 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] La Paz, 18 Jul (EFE) -- The Supreme Court today ordered the ar rest of Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, former interior minister in Luis Garcia Meza's coupist government, and declared him to be "in contempt of court." According to what was reported today by the court secretariat, Luis Arce Gomez has "failed to appear for questioning and he did not appear during the period established in the summons."

Applying Article 253, which is supported by Section 1 of Article 251 of the Penal Code, the Supreme Court decided to declare Arce "in contempt of court, ordering his prosecution, the seizure of his property, and the suspension of his rights as citizen." The Supreme Court also decided to appoint Ramiro Ibanez counsel for the defense of Arce Gomez to represent and assisted him in exercising his rights at the trial. Another resolution of the Supreme Court, which sits in Sucre, south of La Paz, orders the detention of Arce Gomez, "entrusting its execution to the authorities throughout the republic."

Arce Gomez, according to court data, was responsible for the paramilitary groups that raided the Bolivian Labor Confederation, silenced radio stations, and occupied the miners' centers after the military coup on 17 Jul 1980. During Garcia Meza's administration, the accused was head of the 2d Department of the Army (Intelligence Service). He then became interior minister. Arce Gomez has also been accused of being involved drug trafficking.

FUNARO VIEWS CRUZADO PLAN ADJUSTMENTS

PY250313 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, who is in Rio de Janeiro, has explained further the new measures implemented by the government. Funaro explained that the Cruzado Plan did not enrich the country or solve the foreign debt problem. What the plan did, said Funaro, was transfer revenues, reduce internal indebtedness, and, most importantly, create stability. Funaro explained the government's plan of goals and the National Development Fund.

[Begin Funaro recording] The list of goals guides the direction of the country's development. In this regard the plan is financed by three sources: the national budget, the state taxes, and the development fund. The development fund is only going to make investments in productive areas, because the fund has a responsibility [words indistinct] of the Brazilian people. We must have production, and good enterprises. Enterprises without capital must be helped. They must be made efficient, competitive, and profitable. [end recording]

Fifty percent of the plan's budget will be used for social programs and the remainder for the government's productive programs. Funaro rejected the criticisms that the measures only affect the middle class. He pointed out that business income tax and the taxes on capital gains which include negotiable bonds under 60 days have been increased.

Funaro also announced that within 15 days the government is going to implement a new savings program to encourage saving. Within 15 days the government will also officially implement administrative reforms to rebuild and modernize public service.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN TORCHING CASE

Echavarria Remarks

PY241715 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Chilean Judge Alberto Echavarria, who for 16 days has investigated the case of the two burned youths, one of whom died, has declared that he has no jurisdiction in the case. Judge Echavarria made this decision after indicting Army Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez Duttus, leader of the patrol of 25 military men who detained Rodrigo Rojas DeNegri and Carmen Gloria Quintana Arancibia on 2 July. The two youths were part of a group of nine people who were carrying tires, Molotov cocktails, and a container with fuel to be used in erecting barricades. The military patrol was part of the troops responsible for preventing disruptions of traffic or public order during the first day of the 48-hour social mobilization [on 2 and 3 July]. It would seem that the two detained youths allowed a Molotov cocktail to catch fire. The two youths suffered burns, which resulted in Rojas' death 5 days later. The civil judge indicted the leader of the patrol for the responsibility he might have had in the case.

Now that the civil judge has declared that he has no jurisdiction over the case, the investigations to determine what really occurred will be taken over by the military court. After receiving the dossier from Judge Echavarria, Brigadier General Samuel Rojas, judge of the 2d Military Court, said that today or tomorrow he will decide whether or not he will hear the case.

Answering a reporter's question, the military judge said that, owing to the seriousness of the case, it could be investigated by an ad hoc judge advocate who would be able to concentrate fully on this single case. Besides indicting Lt Pedro Fernandez, Judge Echevarria also ordered the unconditional release of two officers and five noncommissioned officers. They are now at the judge's disposal because of a decision by the Army General Staff. Meanwhile, investigative Police Director General Fernando Paredes has praised the moral standards of the Army in the case of the two burned youths. He has said that the members of the Armed Forces do not tell lies, only the opposition politicians lie, although they do not succeed in convincing anyone. Gen Paredes has received 52 retired generals and admirals who visited the Civil Police Headquarters. [passage omitted]

During the visit, General Paredes was interviewed by reporters who waited for him outside one of the rooms. The first question dealt with the case of the two youths burned in Los Nogales on 2 July. The reporter asked for an explanation of the initial Army communique stating that there had been no patrol in the area in question. This communique was the first declaration by this military branch, but this lack of information was not intentional.

[Begin Paredes recording] Quite the opposite. The Army had to analyze the situation on the basis of the information available at the moment. The important thing is that the citizens must trust, as they have traditionally, what the members of the Armed Forces say. The members of the Armed Forces never lie. No lowly interest influences them in their quest for the truth. We say the truth at any price, at any risk. And this has to be very clear: There is a difference between the members of the Armed Forces and the police and the members of opposition parties, who normally tell lies in order to promote their own truth, which will never convince the majority. [end recording]

Paredes, as some ministers have already stated, said that no one could be held responsible until the investigation is concluded, and that this phase of the investigation was carried out by the Army itself, revealing its high moral standards.

[Begin Paredes recording] This clearly reveals the moral standard of the Army. All of those who belong to this insititution are satisfied with the manly way in which the Army supplied the necessary data to the judge so he could clarify the incident. [end recording]

The director of the Chilean Investigative Police said that he is not put off by the special judge's decision to supply the information to the OS-7 of the Carabineros and that this decision by no means discredits his intuition, which is carrying out its duties with great confidence. He stated that as everyone knows, the Investigative Police have the scientific and technological means to investigate any criminal incident. He added that the personnel under his command initiated investigations as stipulated by the law, but that these investigations were later stopped. General Paredes also explained that he has the results of these investigations and that he would supply them to whichever court assumes the case.

The director of the Investigative Police was asked about the foreign jurists that have come to Chile to observe the proceedings. He answered that he too observes what happens in other countries and, as a sort of message to the visitors, stated:

[Begin Paredes recording] I am deeply concerned over the great number of flagrant crimes that are committed in countries outside our continent. We are all aware of these crimes, like the differences established between white and black people, excesses and problems with young delinquents, the lack of safety on the streets of large cities, and a great number of other problems. I would ask these representatives or specialists who have come to observe us to first take a look at their own countries. [end recording]

The investigative director confirmed the need to increase the number of plainclothes police personnel to guard the pope [during his visit to Chile] [passage omitted]

Remark Called 'Incredible'

PY242200 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The declaration released by Judge Alberto Echavarria on the two burned youths and his decision that he does not have jurisdiction in the case are making news. Lawyers and politicians indicated that the judge's decision to hold only one individual and not to include the testimonies of the witnesses or the victims is a very serious precedent. The seriousness of this situation is clearly explained to Radio Chilena by political leader Ricardo Lagos.

[Begin Lagos recording] What I believe is at stake is the credibility of the country's judicial system. I would have to describe the judge's resolution as incredible and aberrant. The declaration does not consider the testimony of Rojas de Negri, who was dying. He said that he was attacked and burned by soldiers. The declaration does not consider the fact that the young woman who is fighting for her life, has no teeth because they were knocked out by the butt of a rifle. That is what she said and you can see that she has no teeth. Why continue, the declaration does not include the testimony of witnesses. People are astonished to read that the youths got burned when a container of gasoline or paraffin spilled over them and that an individual has been accused of manslaughter for not rendering any help. [end recording]

In reality, Ricardo Lagos points out a fact which in addition to being tragic is a legal first. The individual being held is only accused of not providing proper aid to the victims he himself beat up. Comparisons have now emerged.

[Begin Lagos recording] How many months now have Gustavo Villalobos and the doctors of the Vicariate of Solidarity been in jail because a military judge said they gave aid to wounded. Therefore, there are now two types of justice. There are two ways of looking at situations and the country is aware of it. I believe that the serious thing is that by doing this the judicial system is allowing many people to think that the only way to survive in the future is by taking the law in their own hands. [end recording]

As a result of Judge Alberto Echavarria's decision people are now reviewing all the other unresolved cases. Ricardo Lagos refers to one of them.

[Begin Lagos recording] I remember the case of the three professionals who were murdered, a case in which no one has been found guilty or indicted, a bishop told me: What I am going to tell the faithful of my parish when they tell me that there is no justice in which to believe except the justice we can do for ourselves? I believe this is very serious for the future of the country, and the international community is aware of this serious situation. What is going to happen is that an international court is going to be created to evaluate what is happening in this country. This is a responsibility that falls on our judges who in one way or another are allowing Chilean society to become polarized and crime to become a way of life, because there is no reaction to the judge's resolution, which is a real injustice. [end recording]

Ricardo Lagos says there is indignation. He then asks how the judges are going to react to the complaint appeal. Lagos recalled the two kidnappings of Carmen (Andreales), the case of the three murdered professionals, the murder of student Eduardo Jara, and many others.

Socialists: Crime 'Unpunished'

PY242213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1544 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 24 Jul (EFE) -- The group of Chilean socialist professionals today publicly denounced the fact that "once again a horrendous crime (the burning alive of two students) is being left unpunished." Thus the Chilean socialist professionals reacted against Judge Alberto Echavarria's decision to pass the case to the military jurisdiction, after ordering the arrest of Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez Duttus and the release of 24 military officers involved in that serious incident. [passage omitted]

The socialist professionals stated today that the civilian judge's decision "has provoked fear and indignation."

According to the professionals' remarks, "through this case the country has learned of the testimony of those who saw how the military brutally hit the young students and set them afire, and nevertheless, the judge only took into account the testimony of the accused soldiers."

'Eyewitnesses' on Burning

PY251100 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Lawyer Hector Salazar this morning releases shocking details on how Carmen Gloria Quintana and Rodrigo Rojas de Negri were burned. Let us hear a report prepared by reporter Angelica Cabellos. Good evening, Angelica.

[Begin recording] [Cabellos] Good evening. The records released this morning by Lawyer Hector Salazar have not yet been given to the people. This report, prepared by eyewitnesses, was secret, as it dealt with the trial. However, since Judge Alberto Echavarria has stated that he has no jurisdiction in this case and has ordered the arrest of only one person, it was considered an obligation to make the truth known; the truth as told by eyewitnesses.

Salazar reported that on 2 July 1986, when the incident took place, a group of young persons had agreed to conduct a demonstration in support of a national stoppage. During the demonstration they would light a bonfire. Neither Carmen Gloria Quintana, or Rodrigo Rojas de Negri were part of these demonstrations.

Only two of the demonstrators arrived on schedule. These individuals sought reinforcements in other groups. The two victims arrived at General Velazquez Avenue and Veterans of 1979 Street. The intention of Rodrigo Rojas was to take as many pictures of events related to the national stoppage as possible. He was not able to take a picture of the bonfire, because before it could be lit a Chevrolet pickup arrived, carrying approximately 10 soldiers.

The youths fled because they realized that the soliders were aiming their weapons at them. While trying to escape, the two demonstrators abandoned five tires, a gasoline tank containing between 5 and 6 liters of gasoline, and an incendiary device to be used to light the fire.

According to the report, the soldiers managed to capture two of the youths who were escaping with four others. They were Carmen Gloria and Rodrigo. The chronology of events states that the act of detention was violent and that some members of the military later reported to those who were holding the youths that they had found the necessary material to begin a bonfire.

According to the report, this infuriated the members of the military group who increased the beating of Carmen Gloria and Rodrigo. But how did the burnings take place? Let us hear the report given by Salazar himself.

[Salazar] At the end of the beatings of these two victims, which lasted approximately 10 minutes, they were soaked with the fuel from the can. To do this, according to the eyewitnesses, a military man brought the seized can from the pickup, filled a 2-liter bottle from it, and screwed a hand sprayer on it. He handed this bottle to a higher-ranking officer, who sprayed Rodrigo and Carmen Gloria from their knees up.

Then, on the southern side of the sidewalk, they were forced to lie down on their stomachs, some distance from one another. At this moment, one member of the military hurled the incendiary device seized by the patrol group between the two youths. The fire immediately spread, reaching the two victims.

[Cabellos] The report adds that as the two victims caught fire, Rodrigo got up and made desperate efforts to put off the fire. Carmen Gloria also moved back and forth and tried to put off the fire, despite the fact that she was on her stomach. What happened then? Lete us hear the report.

[Salazar] Rodrigo was hit on the back of the head wit the butt of a weapon. The blow made him fall down again on his stomach in a place different from where he got up. Carmen Gloria, while trying to get up was also hit in the same manner, but on her face. She lost a few teeth.

The flames decreased and an officer ordered that blankets be brought. The blankets were thrown on the two smoking bodies. Later they were totally wrapped and left in this manner for a few minutes, and finally thrown like baggage into the pickup which quickly departed.

Meanwhile, a yellow C-10 pickup truck and a military truck arrived carrying troops, who immediately began dispersing eyewitnesses on General Velazquez Avenue. Some of the witnesses were also threatened with death. These troops also left very quickly.

[Cabellos] From this report, supplied by eyewitnesses, we can draw, according to Salazar, nine conclusions, with are the following:

1. The perpetrators of the crime are military.

2. The victims were under arrest and unable to react.

3. They did not erect barricades or attack the military.

4. The incendiary devices were found by the military one block and a half away from where the incidents took place, and taken by the military to the place of events.

5. The fire began as a result of the action as one of the military members and in a deliberate manner, while the victims were completely defenseless.

6. Neither of the victims had burns on their feet and ankles, which eliminates the theory of an accident as claimed by the military commander and which the judge accepts as true. This fact can be explained by the fact that the victims were sprayed.

7. As a result of the blows, Carmen Gloria lost some of her teeth, and Rodrigo had his ribs and jaw broken. The two had multiple bruises which the judge did not mention in his ruling.

8. The perpetrators of the crime fled hastily and tried to conceal the crime.

9. Remains of the incendiary device which began the fire, according to the report given by eyewitnesses, were added to the report given by the complainants to the courts in the first days of the investigations. [end recording]

Newspaper Roundup of Events

PY241405 [Editorial Report] The Santiago newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish on 19 July publishes several reports on the torching of youths in Chile announced in a front-page headline that reads "In-Depth Report: The Case of the Burned (pages 17, 18, 19 and 20)." This 5,000-word series of reports, with pictures interspersed, covers 3 and 1/4 pages.

On page 17 the newspaper carries a report entitled "25 Military Officers Arrested in Connection with the 'Case of the Burned'" in which General Carlos Ojeda Vargas, commanding general of the Santiago Army Garrison, issues an approximately 300-word statement.

It begins by stating that "in order to cooperate with the court proceedings and in view of reports published by some secotrs of the media involving Army personnel in the incidents that took place on 2 July and that resulted in the wounding of youths Carmen Gloria Quintana and Rodrigo Rojas, who later died, the Army Command has ordered that investigations be carried out by the military units of this garrison to determine whether the mentioned reports are true." On the same page appears a report entitled "Government has Requested a Thorough Investigation," in which Interior Ministry Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil is reported to have stated on 8 July that "the government is highly interested that this case be investigated to the fullest. Therefore, in keeping with its decision, right from the beginning it requested the appointment of a special judge to investigate the incidents." Large photographs of the two victims and of the Santiago Garrison commander are printed on this page.

Page 18 carries a report entitled "Controversy Over Youth Rojas De Negri's Death," giving an account of the Rojas family's desperate attempt to save his life by bringing a specialist from the United States to Chile and the support received from various student leaders and the U.S. consul at the time of the youth's death. The report ends with an account of Rojas' activities in Chile from the time of his arrival, a month before, to spend his holidays.

At the bottom of page 18 Raul Guzman, director of the first aid station where Rojas and Quintana were treated, states that "the youth died of the burns sustained, despite having received the appropriate medical attention." Guzman also states that the father of Carmen Gloria Quintana was satisfied with the treatment she had received, but an aunt of the victim is quoted to have stated that "she is still alive because we transferred her in time. If not she would have died." The report ends by noting that Health Minister Winston Chinchon refuted the statement by Guzman's relative by saying that "there is no shortage of means" and that "the medical station has all the necessary facilities to handle cases of this natue, which are quite frequent, for various reasons."

Spread across pages 18 and 19 there is an approximately 800-word report on how the two victims separately approached the scene of the incident and then tried to flee when they "saw that a Chevrolet C-10 pickup truck that had one of its bumpers bashed in was speeding toward the crowd along Veteranos del 79 Street." "About 20 meters from General Velasquez Street the pickup truck intercepted Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Gloria Quintana. Its occupants insulted and beat them up, and a night watchman on the street was told to go inside." Luis Fuentes Marin, who was accompanying the victims, then approached Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Quintana, who were in pain from the beating, but was told by the group leader: "You have to count of 10 to disappear. Run without looking back." The item then reports that the tragedy took place shortly after 0800 [1100 GMT] and that they were abandoned on the road to Quilicura, where they were aided by workers who found them. They were then taken to a first aid station by Carabineros. A photograph of the area where the burned youths were found is published below this article.

Page 19 reports that the Chilean Security Association [Associacion Chilena de Seguridad] reports that Carmen Gloria's life expectations are improving, giving a full account of her improvement. The article carries a small photograph of lawyer Hector Salazar with the principal witnesses of the incidents, Luis Fuentes Marin and his girlfriend, Emilia Isabel Quintana, who is a sister of Carmen Gloria Quintana.

At the bottom of page 19 Carabinero General Oscar Torres reported that "the investigation regarding the burning cases being conducted by the OS-7 is being well conducted, and my institution has fulfilled all the requests made by special Judge Alberto Echavarria." At the left of this article there is a picture showing burned remains of the incident.

On page 20, a quarter-page report refers to the incidents following a mass that was said for the recovery of Carmen Floria Quintana. The report includes a small photograph of the mass. At the bottom of this page, a short item reports the number of bank accounts opened to receive voluntary donations to cover the medical expenses of the recovery of Carmen Quintana.

Human Rights Group to Report

PY242017 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Relay from Government House by reporter Eliana Enriquez]

[Text] The Advisory Committee to the Interior Ministry Human Rights Commission will present its first report next week to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. This was today reported after the committee's weekly session by Ricardo Martan, chairman of the committee. He said that the report will review 26 different cases that have been presented to this committee since its creation, 4 weeks ago.

When asked if the case of the burned students and of the collective suicide of folklore artist Benedicto Salina's family are included in the report, Martan said that if the committee completes its investigations before next week, they will undoubtedly be included, otherwise they will be left for the next report.

Ricardo Martan reminded us that the committee is also studying the subject of exiles, despite the fact that it is under the jurisidiction of the interior minister.

[Begin Martan recording] As you know, (?in the first place), the exile issue is under the jurisdiction of the interior minister. He wants us to get acquainted with the subject in case claims are made regarding cases of exiles. We will, therefore, study this matter. I cannot say that we will solve it because it is not our responsiblity, but we will study the problem and then make suggestions of proposals to the minister, [end recording]

Regarding U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gelbard's statement that the government Human Rights Committee should work together with the Chilean Human Rights Commission, or the Vicariat of Solidarity, Martan said that the three organizations have different objectives. He said that the committee he heads has a specific mission, while the Chilean Human Rights Commission, and the Vicariate of Solidarity take care of all aspects of fundamental freedoms or rights.

Martan said that the three organizations may cooperate among themselves. He said that this had already happened when his committee attended a raid in Cerro Navia slum at the request of the vicariate of Solidarity.

CARABINEROS' STANGE ON SECURITY, INVESTMENT

PY242347 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] General Rodolfo Stange, the director general of Carabineros, has stated that tolerance, the acknowledgement of the rights of the individual, and the desire for communication, can help precent an upheaval of the country's social coexistence.

The member of the Government Junta made this statement this morning in his address to the members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes and more than 150 businessmen attended the meeting.

After evaluating the question of security and investment decisions, Stange indicated that job stability, personal income and the cultural level of the individual are the stabilizing factors of security. The absence of security contributes to an increase in crime and social conflicts, in other words, public unrest. The country's social coexistence has been affected by some time by the worst scourge that humanity now faces: terrorism. Carabineros, he added, are making every effort to achieve the necessary harmony that can attribute toward the objective of making Chile a great nation.

Stange then stated that there are several sectors which seek to overturn established order. They initiate campaigns with the intention of damaging the image of Carabineros, of discrediting the institution, or impairing its moral authority. Referring exclusively to economic matters, Stange stated that if the country does not offer guarantees regarding internal order, then the investor becomes wary of the social and political order and therefore refuses to invest.

Therefore, those who wish to alter the established order, who promote violence, and try to create an atmosphere of instability, are not only attacking their fellow countrymen, they are also attacking the government and the business sector.

Finally, he indicated that every country, and in this case Chile, has the police force that it deserves and this police force is the faithful image of the society of which it is a part. I am proud of my institution and of my country and I am fully aware of my responsibility at the present time, Stange asserted.

MASS STUDENT ARRESTS IN SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO

PY241536 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Valparaiso, 23 Jul (AFP) -- The Carabineros today arrested some 30 demonstrators who were protesting the decision of the military government to turn over state schools to local municipal governments. Police sources have reported that for the second consecutive day students of the Jose Miguel de la Barra High School and passers by disrupted public order by erecting barricades and hindering traffic in downtown Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago. Student leaders have reported that the police used a great deal of tear gas and buckshot to break up the demonstration, which was staged to protest the turning over of academic establishments to the municipal government, as ordered by General Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

Meanwhile in Santiago, the police have reported that 212 university students were arrested while engaging in disorderly behavior and shouting antigovernment slogans in three universities of Santiago. In Valdivia, 850 km south of Santiago, the authorities of the Southern University of Chile has suspended the current semester indefinitely and closed down the university boarding facilities where non-local students are abroaded. This decision was made in view of the continuing disorders and class cutting in which certain student sectors have been engaged according to academic sources at the university.

CHRISTIAN LEFT PROPOSES UNITY OF OPPOSITION

PY242359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1946 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 Jul (TELAM-ANSA) -- The illegal Christian Left today disclosed a political proposal designed to include the proposal of the National Accord for Democracy, the Democratic Instransigency, and the Popular Democratic Movement, as a means to create a new transitional government. The spokesmen for the various parties which form the Chilean political spectrum have stated that the document, designed to unify the proposals of all opposition parties of the right, center, and left, is attractive but difficult to fulfill.

However, sources linked to the leadership of the Christian Left, a party which is currently considered illegal, but which was a member of the Popular Unity during late President Salvador Allende's administration, and which now forms part of the National Accord for Democracy and the Democratic Instransigency, have said that the theological influence that this party has in sectors of the Catholic Church, among the students, the population, and professional and intellectual sectors should be taken into account in order to evaluate the contents of the proposal.

Luis Maira, former congressman and the current party leader, stated that this proposal for a political unification requires a strong and united left that should express itself in an organized manner in order to make its presence in the national political arena effective. Maira ended by emphatically stating that a united left can also make possible a broad social and political conglomerate which is in favor of changes which do not seem possible today, in a socio-political situation held down by repressive regime that intends to perpetuate itself in power.

According to the statements by Maira, the proposal in addition to advocating a transitional government toward democracy, tries to indicate the path for the united of the Chilean left, which today is divided in three political sectors which, definitely, make it weak in the national political scenario.

These coalitions are the People's Democratic Movement [MDP], whose main axis is the Communist party; the Democratic Alliance [AD], which is headed by the Christian Democracy [PDC], along with a socialist party faction and the Radical Party [PR]; and the Democratic Intransigency made up of leftist groups from the AD and the MDP, in addition to the Christian Left and the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement].

According to what political analysts said today, Maira's proposal seeks a very ambitious objective: that is that based on this coalition, the different Chilean leftist groups, will unite despite any disagreements or nuances, and thus become a strong and united bloc. This bloc in turn will be part of a plan which calls for the unity of all Chilean parties which oppose the de facto regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

As the Christian Left spokesmen have already noted, the success of the proposal to unify the entire Chilean opposition -- which is essential to have the military regime of President Pinochet to change its decision to remain in power beyound 1989 -- depends on the extent it can influence other national sectors.

POLICE CONFIRM DEATH OF M-19'S ARIAS LONDONO

PA231503 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1447 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Caldas (Colombia), 24 Jul (EFE) -- The "number two" man of the M-19 guerrillas organization, Gustavo Arias Londono (Boris), was killed today when the group's attack on the police garrison in Caldas, Antioquia Department failed, the police confirmed. The Caracol radio network reported that a guerilla column attempted to occupy the garrison in Caldas, 400 km north of Bogota, but it was repelled by the policemen. The guerilla plan coincided with the commemoration of the birth of "the liberator," Venezuelan Simon Bolivar, independence hero of five Latin American countries.

2 ELN DETACHMENTS ENLIST IN PEACE PROCESS

PA231729 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Jul 86 p 9-A

[Text] Two detachments of the National Liberation Army (ELN) operating on the Atlantic Coast have officially joined the peace process by means of a letter of support they have delivered to Peace Commission President John Agudelo Rios.

The detachments are the Jose Manuel Martiniz Quiroz and the Ines Vega detachments. This raises to five the number of ELN detachments that have joined the pacification process along with the Simon Bolivar, Antonio Narino, and the Valencia Cano fronts.

The ELN representatives delivered the letter formalizing their decision to Agudelo Rios, who presented it to the Peace Commission at a meeting convened for that purpose.

The adherence of most of the ELN detachments to the agreement, under the same terms as the one signed at La Uribe, further consolidates the peace process.

Agudelo Rios announced that the incorporation of these groups was achieved over the last 2 months and that the step was very favorably received by their members.

He emphasized this new development, describing it as "further evidence that peace is moving forward, that it is progressing every day, and that one can really believe in it."

"These two ELN detachments that have sought peace allow us to have a very positive view of peace. I am really convinced that we can bring peace back to Colombia," said the president of the Peace Commission.

AMBASSADORS SUMMONED, TO REVIEW RELATIONS

PY241736 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] Several Paraguayan ambassadors have been summoned to Asuncion to participate in a meeting to be presided over by Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar that will review the present status of relations between the Paraguayan Government and those of friendly countries. Rodney Elpidio Acevedo and Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo, under secretaries of state for foreign relations, and Efrain Dario Centurion, under secretary for international economic relations, will also be present.

According to information that has been released, the purpose of the meeting is to instruct our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries about the need to fight opinions contrary to Paraguay that from time to time surface in friendly countries.

The meeting, described as a working one, will be useful for the ambassadors to get acquainted with recent developments in our country and, in addition, to receive the appropriate recommendations so they can better perform their important duties.

The minister of foreign relations himself has spoken more than once about the need to counter negative reports spread outside the country by presenting and explaining our political and social situation.

Among the Paraguayan diplomats who will attend the meeting are Salvador Ruben Paredes, ambassador to Brazil; Miguel Angel Bestard, ambassador to Argentina; Juan Alberto Llanes, ambassador to Central America; Dido Florentin Bogado, ambassador to Belgium; Caniza Sanchiz, ambassador to Spain; and Felix Lopez; representative to the ALADI.

These ambassadors have already arrived in Asuncion. Other diplomats will arrive soon to attend the meeting the ministry is organizing to analyze topics related to our foreign relations.

GENERAL'S ARREST ORDERED FOR ROLE AT LURIGANCHO

PY241633 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1513 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Judge Hernan Saturno has issued a warrant for the arrest of Army General Jorge Rabanal Ortega, charging him with the murder of 124 inmates at the Lurigancho Prison in Lima. Judge Saturno, who sits in the 39th Court of Lima, has acted on the charges that Provincial Prosecutor Cesar Girao filed a few days ago.

Judge Saturno ordered the investigation of Gen Rabanal, who was in charge of repressing the riot of prison inmates accused of terrorist activities at Lurigancho Prison, on 19 July. [passage omitted]

In order to open the investigation, Judge Saturno took into account the fact representatives of the court and the peace commission were not allowed inside the prison on the day of the massacre. [passage omitted]

Following up on the prosecutor's charges, Judge Saturno is currently studying the possibility of ordering the exhumation of the bodies of Lurigancho inmates who were not turned over to their relatives but buried secretly by the Army in various places near Lima.

The judge has asked the Armed Forces Joint Command, which was charged with repressing the prison riots, to place Rabanal under arrest at military unit. The judge also asked the joint command to provide a full list of officers and noncommissioned officers, both of the Army and the Republican Guard, who participated in the repression of the Lurigancho Prison riot.

According to court sources, the Army Permanent Court-Martial may appeal the jurisdiction of the case in an effort to have a military court take it over. It will be up to the Supreme Court to decide the issue of jurisdiction.

PETRICIOLI CALLS FOR $12 BILLION IN NEW LOANS

FL241602 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1406 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] New York, 24 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Gustavo Petricioli has said Mexico cannot continue paying without foreign support because no debtor nation can meet its obligations if its economic recovery program is not successful, and no program will be successful without financial assistance.

When he informed the international banks about Preisdent Miguel de la Madrid's program, the Mexican official explained that during 19 long months we punctually made our interest payments without receiving any credit, either in money or in public opinion.

At a working meeting with representatives of 500 creditor banks, Petricioli said our country has become an exporter of capital. In 1986, the loss of reserves has been the result of the present deficit in current accounts and the net payments on the foreign debt during the first half of the year. The loss of reserves is not the result of capital flight, he pointed out.

He said that, for 1986 and 1987, net foreign financial requirements, including those of the IMF, will be about $12 billion, of which it is desired that approximately half be provided by the World Bank. With this, he said, the potential increase in commercial bank loans to the Mexican public sector will be approximately 8 percent (and 3.3 percent in the case of private debt), taking into account that the total debt with the banks is nearly $75 billion. The increase from bilateral resources will be 30 percent, and from multilateral institutions it will reach 45 percent.

CERVANTES ON NATION'S ENTRANCE TO GATT, EXPORTS

PA250223 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Before leaving for Geneva, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, the Mexican secretary for commerce and industrial development said that it is time for Mexican industrialists to expand Mexico's export perspectives. Hernandez Cervantes traveled to Geneva to sign the protocol for Mexico's entrance to GATT.

Hernandez Cervantes, who is accompanied by Alfredo Nolasco, the director of the social communications department of Secofi, Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat, will remain in Geneva for 3 days.

The Secofi secretary said that Mexico's entrance to GATT will not weaken the nation's industrial strength because Mexico granted 316 tariff concessions out of the 8,000 which exist in the import area. Hernandez Cervantes added that Mexican exports will be as ample and varied as industry wants it to be. Finally, the Secofi secretary said that our entrance to GATT will allow industrialists' imports to be handled under preferential and compensatory conditions.

ENERGY SECRETARY ARRIVES IN PARIS FROM NORWAY

For reportage on the visit to France by Alfredo del Mazo, secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, see the France section of the 25 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OFFICIALS DENY INVITING CASTRO TO VISIT

PA250203 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Reports have been circulating here since yesterday about the possible arrival of Cuban Commander Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 31 July ceremonies to commemorate the 5th anniversary of General Omar Torrijos Herrera's death. TV-2, always interested in issuing reliable reports to the community, managed to contact two prominent national leaders, who adamantly rejected the posibility of a visit by Castro.

Democratic Revolutionary Party Leader Jose I. Blandon, whose political party had been quoted in this regard, said the following:

[Begin Blandon recording] In fact, the opposition uses any excuse to spread rumors and create confusion. Cuban President Fidel Castro has not been invited to Panama. Panama maintains relations with Cuba, but I can truly state that no invitation has been issued to the Cuban president to visit Panama. [end recording]

Furthermore, Colonel Roberto Daz Herrera, chief of staff of the Panama Defense Forces, was also asked about the report:

[Begin Col Diaz recording] I do not know if Commander Castro has been invited to Panama, but opposition groups have apparently invited him because their newspaper announced it. It is possible that the owner of the newspaper EXTRA or another one have invited him, but I know nothing about this. [end recording]

MINISTRY REVIEWS LA PRENSA EVIDENCE

PA242329 Panama City QUIUBO GRAFICO in Spanish 17-24 Jul 86 p 2

[Memorandum from the publisher]

[Text] Represented by Dr Fabian Echevers, its associate director, the newspaper LA PRENSA appeared before the Government and Justice Ministry on Tuesday to deliver the journalistic evidence to substantiate its editorial contending that justice is at the service of the government in Panama. The action apparently demonstrates that the Government and Justice Ministry has grown tired of summoning reporters to reveal their sources and is using impersonal concepts in editorials to summon the director and to continue on down the list of executives of this company who are being subjected to the repression in Panama.

However, as on previous occasions, the action backfired. The overwhelming amount of evidence presented by Echevers, which included notes, reports, and interviews on the subject of justice in Panama, unquestionably demonstrated that justice is at the service of the government and that instead of looking for evidence on such a controversial matter the authorities should, beginning with the government and justice minister, help reform the judicial branch to serve the thousands of Panamanians who have been clamoring for it for many years.

BROADCASTERS VOICE 'CONCERN' OVER RADIO CLOSURE

PA231243 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jul 86 p 16-A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Fernando Eleta Casanova, president of the Panamanian Broadcasters Association, referring to the closure of "Radio Mundial" and the procedures being followed by its owners to reopen the station, said he hopes that the government and justice minister "do not end in what we would call a Catch-22 situation, whereby the ministry acting within the law could cancel the 810 KHZ frequency correctly assigned to Radio Mundial, thus causing a de facto closure of the station."

In a letter addressed to Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon, the broadcasters association president reaffirms his concern "over Radio Mundial's closure," which took effect 22 May.

Eleta Casanova reminds Minister Chiari De Leon that on 20 June Radio Mundial's owners requested a technical inspection to transfer the studios to Pedregal and "the ministry has not taken the necessary steps to do this."

Meanwhile, Carlos Ivan Zuniga C., owner of "Radio Mundial," in another letter addressed to the government and justice minister, requests him "to order and carry out the visual inspection so that Radio Mundial can resume broadcasts on the frequency, which is not being disputed by the Government Ministry."

COSTA RICA

MINISTER EXPLAINS REASONS FOR NAVAL BASES

PA241658 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Hernan Garron Salazar, Costa Rican public security minister, emphatically rejected a string of accusations against our government made by the Nicaraguan authorities published in BARRICADA.

The Costa Rican official said that in BARRICADA's article our country is accused of "surrendering to the U.S. Government." The charges were made after the construction of two naval bases was announced last week.

Minister Garron emphatically stated that "these are two small bases that will be built, one in Puntarenas and the other in Limon."

The decision to build these two bases was made in view of the fact that Costa Rica currently does not have facilities where the few patrol boats and speedboats our government has can be repaired and a place for their crews to rest.

The majority of the boats operate on the Costa Rican Pacific coast, and they are used to protect our territorial waters and stop foreign boats from taking our marine wealth.

The Puntarenas base is going to be built with the fines paid by two tuna boats recently captured for illegally fishing in our waters. The Limon base will be built with funds allotted by Japdeva [Post Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast] and Recope [Costa Rican Oil Refinery].

"However, the Nicaraguans have tried to present this situation as our country's surrender to the U.S. Government, and this is not true," the minister added.

The construction of these bases was a Costa Rican decision and they are going to be built because they are needed, the public security minister concluded.

NICARAGUAN REBELS INVOLVED IN ATTACK EXPELLED

PA232206 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, 23 Jul (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government Council decided today to expel two Nicaraguan rebels who participated in the 4 July attack on EPS members from Costa Rican territory. The decision was adopted in line with Costa Rica's policy of neutrality concerning the neighboring country.

Public Security Minister Hernan Garron made the announcement today following the council's session. Garron pointed out that the anti-Sandinists Jose Davila Cano and Lorenzo Rizo Hernandez were responsible, along with other persons, for an action that "committed the country" and caused "unrest and danger in relations with Nicaragua.

Garron reiterated that the policy of President Oscar Arias' government is that of maintaining absolute neutrality regarding Nicaragua, and therefore it has decided to expel the two rebels. What country will receive them is yet to be determined.

Also, he said that a "thorough" investigation on what is happening in the border area has been ordered in view of the events. He said that if negligence, complacency, or tolerance on the part of any member of the Costa Rican law enforcement force is show, that member will be "immediately dismissed."

Garron also reiterated that the two "contras" confirmed that operating from Costa Rican territory against Nicaraguan territory, a rebel group fired shots for 2 hours at Las Chorreras farm on the banks of the San Juan River, the natural border between the two countries.

AGREEMENT ON NICARAGUAN LUMBER DEAL SIGNED

PA250238 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A group of Costa Ricans in the lumber business signed a letter of intent with the Nicaraguan Government to exploit the forest in the area around the San Juan River, which serves as a border between the two countries.

Dr Charles Chassoul informed LA PRENSA LIBRE that the basic agreement was drawn up after several meetings between Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans.

The document was signed Friday by Ramiro Sanchez, on behalf of the Costa Rican businessmen, and Nicaraguan Deputy Industry Minister Luis Fiallos.

Nicaragua could supply two-thirds of Costa Rican lumber needs. This operation has been described as providential, as it will permit the control of lumber exploitation in our country, and will place the new forestry policies on a firmer base.

It is estimated that Costa Rica could run out of forest reserves within about 5 years, as logging is done in the southeast and northeast of our territory, under difficult conditions. Once these reserves are depleted lumber will have to be imported.

Lumber consumption in Costa Rica is estimated at some 2 million inches a day at some 220 sawmills. This is the equivalent of 300 railroad cars per day loaded with this raw material. According to the Costa Rican lumbermen, the point of entry of the lumber extracted from Nicaragua will be the Penas Blancas border post, the San Carlos River dock, Puerto Viejo de Sarapiqui, Rio Colorado, and Moin.

Except for Penas Blancas, the transport and entry of the lumber would take place by water. The lumberyards will be conveniently located near the good roads, thus making the extraction of our scarce reserves very unattractive.

Another aspect being considered by the Costa Rican businessmen is that due to transportation being so cheap, prices to the public can be kept within reasonable limits, which cannot be compared with lumber brought from other places.

Nicaragua is considered our natural supplier, and its forestry zone is one of the world's richest in quality and quantity.

The main tasks that lie ahead for the Costa Rican businessmen are extraction, transportation, industrialization, and export. They consider the agreement an opportunity for saving the national wood industries and all those industries derived from the use of this product. Dr Chassoul pointed out that this is the biggest lumber deal in Costa Rica's history.

Finally, he pointed out that next week, a delegation of Costa Rican businessmen will travel to Nicaragua to put the finishing touches on the letter of intent signed last week.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES DIALOGUE IN MANAGUA

PA242137 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[By David Martinez Rivas]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government today proposed to the FMLN-FDR representatives that the public dialogue be held in Nicaragua. This was the government's counterproposal to the guerrillas' charge that the government does not wish to talk. Roberto Edmundo Viera, official spokesman for the Salvadoran Government for the third round of negotiations, said that Nicaragua was chosen for the public debate because in El Salvador there would be a mass mobilization which in turn would become a domestic show. Under these circumstances it would be very difficult to achieve positive results. When speaking of the government's counterproposal Roberto Viera said:

[Begin recording] We have proposed a dialogue in Managua, at the LA PRENSA office. Let them open LA PRENSA in Nicaragua so that all the local and foreign correspondents may be present at the debate and broadcast the debate to Central America on television and radio. Then the Salvadoran people can sit back calmly and watch the debate on television of listen to it on the radio. The guerrillas who are up in the mountains can tune in their radios to hear the debate, and there would not be any need for a mobilization or taking to the streets. In this way they can hear the position that the various parties may express. We would also suggest that LA PRENSA publish a complete text of the debate. In this manner LA PRENSA would report on the debate in Nicaragua.

Since every debate needs a moderator, and since we have always said that the Catholic Church should be the moderator, then we would ask that Msgr Obando y Bravo moderate the debate before the local and foreign press, which would be broadcast to Central America from the LA PRENSA office.

We would suggest some specific topics to be discussed in this debate. One of these topics would be peace in El Salvador and Central America. Another topic would be a democratic model as a political system for El Salvador. We would also suggest the discussion of respect for the will of the people through elections as the only path to political power. This is an important issue. Another topic whould be the provision of political space for the groups that are up in arms to join the legal system in the country.

If the FMLN-FDR accepts this proposal, then all that would be left to do is set the date and time and the government would then have to decide who will form the Salvadoran Government's delegation.

If they want a public dialogue then we will have one, but if it is held here in El Salvador it would all turn into a show. Let us have this dialogue somewhere else, in Managua at the LA PRENSA office. I do not think that there would be a mobilization there because the government of Nicaragua has guaranteed that it will be held in calm. Let the correspondents come to the LA PRENSA office, let Msgr Obando y Bravo, as representative of the Catholic Church, be the moderator; and let the dialogue be broadcast on radio and television for all of Central America.

Now they can interpret or reply to the proposal. This could be one interpretation. [sentence as heard]

However, this is not the first time we have made a proposal. We, and President Duarte had already proposed to hold the dialogue in Nicaragua. Indisputably, peace in Central America also depends on peace in Nicaragua and El Salvador. We really need to achieve a form of peaceful existence inside the two countries and the two communities.

We think that our proposal first of all, aims at avoiding an internal show, because if dialogue is held in El Salvador, it will inevitably turn into a show of mobilization en masse. We would have to be naive to think that their groups will not take people to the streets, or that in view of this, the government will not do the same. [end recording]

Roberto Edmundo Viera said that they are waiting for a reply from the Salvadoran guerrilla representatives regarding the government's counterproposal of holding the public dialogue in Nicaragua.

Finally, in answer to a question regarding the FMLN proposal of exchanging Colonel Omar Avalos, who was kidnapped by that group 9 months ago, for several unionists and nonmembers of the guerrilla movement who were arrested by the Salvadoran Army, Viera said that he does not know anything about that.

This is the end of our report for the listeners of Radio Cadena YSU.

Duarte Reiterates Conditions

PA250010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 24 Jul 86

[By Ana Cristina Hasbun]

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that he will continue to seek peace through talks with guerrillas, adding: "At no time can I offer anything that is against the Constitution, which means that the guerrillas must lay down their weapons."

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Duarte said that all the FMLN and FDR proposals are based on the same concept: "They want to destroy the Constitution, as well as bring about a total government change and the unification of the Armed Forces."

On 11 July the opposition fronts published a proposal to all sectors in the country calling for the creation of a "government of broad consensus," of a transitory nature, which following its installation would create the necessary conditions for elections.

In addition, the rebels proposed a cease-fire after the installation of the new government, which would resolve the problem deriving from the existence of "two armies, as the FMLN would retain its men and weapons, and the Armed Forces its institutionalization."

"Analyzed as a whole, all the proposals have the same objective, which is to take power by force. The problem of the dialogue and negotiation stems from the deep differences we have around the concepts of democracy, liberty, human rights..." Duarte said.

The Salvadoran president stressed the need to conduct private meetings before the third round of talks -- the date and place of which have not been decided yet -- "because there can be 100 rounds of talks without reaching any agreement. We must differentiate between dialogue and negotiation," he stressed.

The previous meetings between government and guerrilla representatives took place on 15 October and 30 November 1984 in La Palma and Ayagualo, respectively.

According to Duarte the advance meetings will serve to discuss some points "and to see if there are possibilities of coincidence, because a public meeting per se would only result in a new confrontation, and if there are 1,000 journalists outside, the most outstanding aspect would become news, it would be a show."

He added that the government maintains its proposal to the leftist fronts at the La Palma meeting, which falls within the fremework of the country's institutionalization, which would make it possible "to open a door for them in the democratic process as long as they give up the process of violence."

Duarte reported that 4,700 people linked to the rebel groups have voluntarily turned themselves in during the past few years, adding that "they have received help and are now living peacefully in the country, which shows that it can be done."

In conclusion, President Duarte said that his government also "faces the lack of understanding" from the rightist politicians, who encouraged coup "attempts" particularly during his first year as president, which were frustrated because of the Armed Forces "unity."

However, "the right has maintained a permanent destabilizing campaign, trying to make the government fail and criticizing any and all the measures adopted."

FMLN-FDR on Proposal

PA250229 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0129 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Attention, pay close attention. Today, spokesmen of the Duartist regime released the reply to our proposal for a public debate between our fronts and the government.

The government's reply said, among other things, that it will be willing to hold a debate, if it takes place in Nicaragua, at the locale of the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA. They proposed Cardinal Obando y Bravo as the mediator at the dialogue.

We take this reply not as a reply from the Jose Napoleon Duarte's government, but as a reply from the U.S. Embassy, as a reply from the U.S. Ambassador Edward G. Corr.

The reply contradicts all that the government had said regarding the public debate. Let us remember that the regime said that a debate was not a contribution to peace, but a contrubution to the confrontation. They said that the debate was outside the constitutional framework. They added that before a debate, the FMLN had to lay down arms.

All those arguments were crossed out by the stroke of the pen of U.S. Ambassador Corr. Thus, now the regime says yes. The regime says it is willing to go to public debate with the FMLN and the FDR.

We take all that the government said as its willingness to attend to a public debate with our fronts. We repeat, we interpret the government's reply as its answer to the debate proposal presented by our fronts.

Faced with this, and taking into consideration all the problems the government outlined regarding the debate, the FMLN-FDR will seek an adequate formula to (?enable) this debate.

Soon, the FMLN-FDR will issue an official communique regarding this situation. We request the people to be on the watch for it.

GEN BLANDON INSPECTS VARIOUS MILITARY POSTS

PA240326 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, has made an inspection tour of several military positions in Cabanas, Chalatenango, and Usulutan Departments. Gen Blandon was accompanied by other military commanders when he visited the 1st Military detachment, which is participating in the "Private Manuel de Jesus Rodriguez" operation, currently under way in the zone of Cabanas, with the purpose of destroying terrorist hideouts.

[Begin Blandon recording] The operation began on 13 July, and the preliminary reports I have received upon my arrival at the command post are quite satisfactory. We have inflicted casualties on the enemy and, perhaps this is the most important thing, we have destroyed their logistics system.

A large quantity of medicine and surgical equipment was found yesterday in some caves. We also found a shop where they manufactured bombs; more than 150 terrorist mines and their respective fuses were found there. Furthermore, a weapons repair shop was also found. [end recording]

Colonel Carlos Guzman Aguilar, commander of the 2d Military Detachment, said that the operation will continue indefinitely.

Later on Gen Blandon visited the command post of the "Lieutenant Chavez Carreno" operation, which has been under way for several months in the general area of Chalatenango, to learn about the latest achievements. The top-level military commander then went to the village of La Canao, Jiquilisco jurisdication, Usulutan Department, where the combined troops which are participating in the "Guardians of the Gulf-3" operation are temporarily stationed. The operation began a few days ago in the coastal area and is led by Major Mario Argueta Blanco. Gen Blandon gave a speech to the troops stationed there.

Last, Gen Blandon held a meeting with the people who live on Mendez Island, located in the same jurisdiction.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO DISCUSSES REGIONAL PARLIAMENT

PA250221 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo said today during an extemporaneous news conference in one of the corridors of the National Palace, that there are no ground to talk about a collapse of the installation of the Central American parliament. Of course there are minor problems that need to be solved, but the Central American countries are making every effort to install the parliament.

President Cerezo explained that we are facing a period in which Central America is having political problems. He was specifically referring to the cease of Nicaragua being engaged in an arms race.

HONDURAS

FDN LEADERS WOUNDED IN ATTACK IN TEGUCIGALPA

PA241720 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1624 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Military sources directly linked to the presidential palace have just informed us that one of the top leaders of the FDN has been hospitalized in serious condition at a private clinic in the capital city. The Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary leader was rescued today at dawn and was transported by state security forces and members of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution to a private hospital. We know the name of the hospital, but upon the request of our military sources we will not disclose it.

The counterrevolutionary is being attended to by a group of specialists who were procured by the counterrevolutionaries and state security agents. According to the reports we have received so far, a guerrilla commando, allegedly members of the FSLN, were trying to infiltrate the commando directed by Jose Garcia, a top contra leader who for 11 months has been living in Tegucigalpa. Garcia is in charge of preparing the strategic plan for the contra movement on the border with Nicaragua.

Danilo Antunez, Radio America correspondent, reports:

[Begin Relay] [Antunez] Officially the names of the three other top leaders wounded in this attack are unknown, but it has been said that they are General Enrique Bermudez, a former commander of the Somozist National Guard and currently the FDN's military chief. He is known as 380 among the contras. Also named was Adolfo Calero, top Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] leader and top leader of the FDN, and another top FDN leader who arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday. Here is David Romero.

[Romero] We repeat, a ranking FDN leader is seriously wounded and is being attended to at a private hospital in this capital. The other three contra leaders wounmded in the attack are, according to military sources, at a contra hospital in the eastern part of Honduras. The hospital operates clandestinely. The leaders are not seriously wounded.

However, this high-ranking counterrevolutionary leader has been seriously injured and is being treated by a group of specialists in a private hospital in this capital city. We have more information for you.

[Unidentified reporter] We have information that Enrique Bermudez, known as Commander 380, Adolfo Calero, Jose Garcia, and Commander Max Bravo were here. We have also learned that there were approximately seven people who were meeting inside the house. Many bottles of beer and corn husks were found inside the house. It seems that the meeting was a big one. Saltine crackers were all over the place; also cans of sausages and other foodstuffs were found. There was no kitchen; it was a fast food kitchen.

We can also add that Adolfo Calero arrived in the country yesterday afternoon. Enrique Bermudez had visited the house yesterday noon. He was driving a yellow Toyota with no license plates; this was a diesel run car. This morning some members of the FDN were looking around, but when they saw Radio America's mobile unit they decided to leave. They also took a 4-wheel drive red Toyota, one of those 4-by-4's. The car had no license plates. The car had been hit by shrapnel and was covered with oil that came from a light blue Toyota Cruiser that was hit by a grenade.

The Land Cruiser was parked in front of the house at No 3341, where the Covelo family lives. Had this vehicle not been parked where it was, the grenade would have hit a window in the Covelo's home.

The squad was formed by seven Sandinists, two cars -- a red Datsun with dark windows and no license plates and a cream-colored Toyota Land Cruiser, and we have been told that this car had no license plates. The youths got out of the cars, and with their M-16 rifles and grenade launchers apparently began firing at the house at No 3357. Apparently there was response from within the house.

After the attack they headed for Lomas del Bijarro. One of the cars turned on Union Tours Avenue, that is right on Lomas del Bijarro, a main street, and the other car went straight toward Senadi. Here is Jorge Alberto Diaz Castillo.

[Diaz] It seems that a civilian who was in Jose Teffel's home -- he says he is Honduran -- was slightly wounded. We went inside the house, but we were not able to see the man who was apparently wounded in the crossfire between the revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries in Lomas del Bijarro.

We must mention that the house where the counterrevolutionaries were meeting and attacked is located approximately 300 meters from the home of the Honduran president and approximately 200 meters where General Walter Lopez Reyes, former Honduran Armed Forces chief, lives. This is very dangerous for the country. We are becoming another Lebanon. Foreigners are using our territory to kill themselves.

The truth of the matter is that the Public Security Force [FUSEP] knows nothing about this incident. That is very funny. Early this morning we approached the FUSEP official spokesman, and he told us that he knew nothing about this. However, we did see members of the Cobra unit in the area, and this makes us think that FUSEP is aware of what is going on, but does not want to give us any official report. [end relay]

FDN Denies Leaders Injured

PA241954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 24 Jul 86

[By German Reyes]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, the Nicaraguan rebel group FDN flatly denied that one of its top leaders had been injured during an attack perpetrated last night in this capital.

Frank Arana, the rebels' spokesman in Tegucigalpa, told ACAN-EFE that all the information linking last night's attack against the home of Nicaraguan citizen and his organization "is one big speculation."

Unofficial reports indicated that the house was attacked with M-16 rifles and grenades while rebel commanders Adolfo Calero, Enrique Bermudez, Max Bravo, and some 45 more people were holding a meeting.

"Bermudez is in his combat post in Nicaragua; Calero is in the United States, possibly in Miami or Washington; and the other commanders are in the Nicaraguan mountains," Arana said.

The Honduran Army and police only admit that they are investigating the attack, that they conducted an inspection of the site of the events last night, and that they presently do not have news.

The house that was attacked is located in the Lomas del Guijarro neighborhood, east of Tegucigalpa, approximately 700 meters from the residence of Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo and 50 meters from the residence of former Honduran Armed Forces Chief General Walter Lopez Reyes. [passage omitted]

Honduran Army soldiers and police agents began the investigation and restricted circulation in the area until the early hours of the morning. Grenade fragments and empty M-16 rifle shells were found outside the house, while inside the home empty shells from .38 caliber pistols were found, supposedly fired by its occupants.

Jose Tefel said that he was with a group of Nicaraguan friends, sympathizers of the FDN, but he declined to identify them. He also said that no one was injured during the 5-minute attack. However, a photographer for LA PRENSA newspaper, which is edited in the northern city of San Pedro Sula, entered the house last night and said that he had seen several injured people.

Nicaragua Denies Involvement

PA241941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Confusion reigned today in the wake of an attack against top leaders of the FDN, the main armed group opposing the Sandinist regime in Managua.

According to unconfirmed reports, an opposition leader was apparently seriously injured, but his identity is unknown. Meanwhile, a spokesperson for the counterrevolutionaries has linked the Managua Government to the attack.

Upon being consulted by AFP, a spokesperson for the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa categorically denied any accusation involving it in the attack. He said: "The Nicaraguan Embassy and government have nothing to do with that; any such accusation lacks validity."

According to local stations top FDN leader Adolfo Calero, former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez, who is the group's military leader, and other top leaders were present at the meeting. [passage omitted]

The attack took place approximately 150 meters from the residence of General Walter Lopez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and approximately 300 meters from the residence of President Jose Azcona.

Jose Tefel, an FDN member who initially claimed to be Honduran and is the owner of the residence in which the meeting was taking place, held the Sandinists responsible for the attack because "they had said that they would disturb order" in Central America.

The Nicaraguan said that personnel of the Nicaraguan Embassy "keep track of us and all Nicaraguans who oppose the government in Nicaragua."

Tefel described himself as "an FDN sympathizer, a firm opponent of the Sandinists. We are and will continue to fight against the Sandinists," he added.

This morning, Tefel had identified himself as a "Honduran," but his accent immediately revealed his Nicaraguan nationality, which he confirmed to the reporters half an hour later.

The anti-Sandinist said that three M-79 grenades were fired at his residence from two vehicles (not one as was initially reported) and that rifle fire lasted approximately 5 minutes. He said that two bombs were defused by people meeting in the house. Although Tefel said that nobody was wounded, there were blood stains on the residence floor.

Witnesses Interviewed

PA242022 [Editorial Report] Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish at 1624 GMT on 24 July carries several reports on the attack on the top ranking leaders of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary organizations FDN and the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] in Tegucigalpa. An unidentified man spotted by the reporters inside the house where the attack took place says "at approximately 2330 a shot was fired." The reporter on the scene adds that several bombs exploded inside the house and that these were allegedly thrown by "enemies of Jose Tefel's family."

Radio America reporter Danilo Antunez is also interviewing people who live near the house. He talks to a student who lives nearby and reports that that he was awake and studying when the attack occurred. The student said he got home at approximately 1700 and saw people in the house. He said that there were approximately "50 people inside the house. They were quiet. They gave the impression that they were having a good time." The reporter asked him if the people could be identified as Nicaraguans, to which he answered "I do not know." He said he knew a meeting was going on because this was "the third time this happened, but we did not care. We were afraid, but what could we do?

A Radio America reporter is heard saying "This was a lightening operation. This is the way a lightning operation is carried out. They usually use two cars, as was done in this case. They use demolition experts, sharpshooters, and people who have practice in the use of mortars."

He continues by saying that UPI correspondent Noel Leiva was "here after the attack occurred." UPI correspondent Leiva said "there were no bloodstains. I really did not have much opportunity to investigate." He says that he was hardly inside the house before he was asked to leave. Leiva added that "a U.S. intelligence agent was speaking in English and the only two words I heard him say were: Contras and Sandinists. Naturally, I do not speak English."

The Radio America reporters continue to interview the people who are standing around the house. The owner of the house that was attacked last night is Jose Elvert Pazos Tefel. He is interviewed by the reporters and says that he "was having a meeting with some friends, and I hold the Sandinists responsible for what happened. Most definitely, I hold the Nicaraguan Embassy responsible. They said that they were going to disrupt the order in the neighboring countries." He continues to speak of himself and describes himself as an "FDN sympathizer and friend, and anti-Sandinist." An unidentified reporter says that "a military source confirmed that [Adolfo] Calero and other high-ranking FDN leaders were at this meeting." To this Pazos Tefel answers: "Adolfo Calero is in Miami." The reporter asks about FDN leaders Enrique Bermudez and Jose Garcia, to which Pazos Tefel answers that "I do not know Garcia."

An unidentified reporter says a night watchman who works at the house was interviewed earlier and he said some injured people were taken from the house. However, he did not know where they were taken. The Radio America reporter continues by saying that he went inside the house, to the laundry area, and saw a bloodstained sheet. He also says that he heard people in the basement and there are approximately 12 people in that basement. These are all young people between 22 and 25 years of age.

An unidentified reporter says that a night watchman who works across the street said four men attacked the house. He added that the soldiers who questioned him earlier told him "that there were two wounded men and two cars damaged."

At 1724 GMT the station ends its reportage of the incident.

DEPUTY SAYS SOUTHERN CITIZENS WORKING FOR FMLN

PA242314 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 23 Jul 86 p 40

[Text] Nationalist Deputy Alfonso Enrique Gonzalez said yesterday that unemployed Hondurans in the southern part of the country are working for Salvadoran guerrillas.

A representative from Valle Department said that each of the Honduran youths is paid 25 colones daily, which allows them to help their families.

Gonzalez made this statement upon referring to the problems currently faced by the poorer residents of the sector. Contradicting his colleagues from Choluteca and Valle Departments, Gonzalez said that the starvation in the southern part of the country is being presented to the public "in a very exaggerated manner."

"It is not true that the children and elderly are dying of starvation; so far there have been no victims. It is also false that the residents of the sector are only eating mangoes, roots, and plums," Gonzalez said.

Despite this, Gonzalez admitted that there are "some problems" because of the drought. This is why the zone should be declared in a state of "national emergency."

One of the ways that could help to overcome the problem is the prevention, at all costs of speculation in basic grains because this would be dangerous, the politician said.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES FDN ATTACK INVOLVEMENT

PA242026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] This is a report from the main office of ANN. We are reporting exclusively for the Radio Informaciones newscast of Radio Sandino.

In Nicaragua, the Foreign Ministry has rejected charges about Nicaraguan responsibilities in the attack on the FDN. Managua, 24 July, ANN -- Nicaragua has categorically rejected charges about alleged Sandinist government involvement in the attack carried out at dawn today in Tegucigalpa against chieftains of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN.

According to reports from Tegucigalpa, an unidentified commando group attacked an FDN house last night where some leaders of that organization were meeting. A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry source today told this agency that this type of incident has the objective of deteriorating relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. The source stated: We reject this type of charge. We would never get involved in an attack of this nature. We have never done it, the source added.

The attack, which the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has characterized as a serious incident, puts in danger the lives of diplomates in that country, the source said. The source did not discard the possibility that the incident could also be a product of personal quarrels among the counterrevolutionary leaders.

Honduran news sources who have been at the site of the attack have confirmed that several people were inured and that they were taken to a private hospital under strict security measures, but the authorities have not identified these people.

There are rumors that an important FDN leader is seriously wounded, but contra spokesmen have said that Adolfo Calero is in Washington. It is believed that Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez and Regional commanders Mack, Bravo, and Jose Garcia were at the meeting.

Government Protests Contra Activity

PA242319 Managua International Service in Spanish 2242 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry issued a protest note to the U.S. Government a few minutes ago, after several Honduran news media confirmed the report that several meetings have been held in the Honduran capital by the directorate members of the mercenary organization FDN, which is at the U.S. Government's service.

These meetings have obviously been held with the intention of organizing military plans which include attacks, acts of terrorism, and sabotage against Nicaragua. Upon ordering these preparations in the Honduran capital, the U.S. Government seeks to involve the Honduran Government in the planning and carrying out of this policy of force and terrorism which flagrantly violates fundamental principles of international laws and the ruling issed by the International Court of Justice on 27 June.

The note is addressed to the U.S. Department of State, and the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry protests for these actions, which represent a perturbing factor that worsens the Central American crisis. The Nicaraguan Government has also sent copy of this not to the Honduran Government, and requested protection for our diplomatic mission in Tegucigalpa, given that leaders of the mercenary organization FDN -- as learned through several news media -- have issued threats against the Nicaraguan Embassy and its personnel.

D'Escoto Protests U.S. Involvement

PA250414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 25 Jul 86

[By Luis Cabrera]

[Text] Nicaragua has sent a note to the foreign minister of Honduras, which contains the note sent to the U.S. Department of State, and requests protection for our diplomatic mission.

The note addressed to Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras states the following:

Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency on the occasion of reporting the protest note I issued today to U.S. Secretary of State George shultz, and I hereby transcribe the text of this note:

Mr Secretary:

I address you in reference to the grave incidents, which I hereby list: Various Honduran news media and international news agencies have reported that the military leaders who comprise the directorate of the FDN, the mercenary organization at your government's service, have been holding meetings in the Honduran capital.

These meetings have obviously been held with the intention of organizing military plans that include attacks, acts of terrorism, and sabotage against Nicaragua. In ordering these preparations against my country in Teguqigalpa, the U.S. Government seeks to involve the Honduran territory in the planning and carrying out of this policy of force, threat, and intervention against Nicaragua, which undermines the fundamental principles of international laws and represents an open violation of the ruling issued on 27 June 1986 by the International Court of Justice.

The Nicaraguan Government is again compelled to present its formal and strongest protest given these preparations, which create further tension in the Central American conflict, increasing the levels of agression against the Nicaraguan territory and population, and encouraging the use of neighboring countries' territory to plan actions that have banned by the community of nations.

With this type of illicit and immoral actions, the U.S. Government worsens even further the Central American crisis, and creates obstacles for the peace efforts by the Contadora and Support Groups on behalf of Latin America.

The Nicaraguan Government strongly urges the U.S. Government to respect international laws and to give up its plans to involve Nicaragua's neighbors in its plans of death and destruction. Likewise, Nicaragua urges the U.S. Government to abide by the International Court of Justice ruling and, consequently, to stop and abstain from carrying out this type of action which undoubtedly represents flagrant violations of international law and rejects the hope of the brother Central American countries for peace and peaceful coexistence.

Truly yours,

[signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister

This is part [as heard] of the note sent the Honduran Foreign Ministers Carlos Lopez Contreras by Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

REQUEST FOR SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING PRESENTED

PA241230 Managua Radio Sandio in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, said today in New York that Reagan's government must prove before the UN Security Council whether it is willing to abide by international law or disregard it.

Astorga said Nicaragua will give the United States this opportunity at the UN Security Council meeting. The Nicaraguan ambassador added that the Yankee policy toward Nicaragua is not only illogical but also violates the law. Astorga made these statements after she formally requested a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the International Court of Justice's ruling condemning the United States as the country attacking Nicaragua.

CONTRAS FORM COUNCIL OF REGIONAL COMMANDERS

PA241221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, the Nicaraguan anti-Sandinist organizations National Opposition Unity [name as received] and FDN announced in Tegucigalpa the formation of a council of regional commanders.

According to reports by the clandestine Radio "15 September," the rebels formed their commands on 20 July, during the 9th commandos graduation at the Center for Military Instruction, CIM. The Regional Commanders Council [Consejo de Commandantes Regionales], CCR, is headed by Enrique Bermudez, who as of today will be in the general commander in chief of the strategic command.

In addition to Bermudez, the CCR is formed by the commanders with the following pseudonyms: Aureliano, Tono, Johnson, Denis, Dimas, Douglas, Jimmy, Leo, Venado, Mike Lima, Invisible, Quiche, Renato, Rigoberto, Franklin, Fernando, Emiliano, Ruben, Coral, Tigrillo, Dimas, Sagitario, Tiro al Blanco, Ivan, Isaac, Samba, Fighter, Tomas, and Gustavo.

The regional commanders chose Oscar Montes as the representative of the administrative and support branch of the political-military organization and Aristides Sanchez and Tolentino Cifar as special advisers.

As part of the first CCR decisions, Enrique Bermudez (Commander 380) was appointed chief of the strategic command with the title of commander general.

The CCR also appointed Commanders Tomas as chief of the medical corps, Fighter as chief of the air forces, Isaac as chief of the special forces, and Samba as chief of the Floyd Wilson Unit. FDN chief Adolfo Calero portocarrero supervised the organization and swore in the appointed commanders. The rebel station said the organic structure will improve the effectiveness of the rebel actions, which will be better coordinated, militarily speaking. The CCR was defined as "a Nicaraguan people's democratic organization risen in arms against the Sandinist tyranny and the Soviet imperialist invasion."

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY COMPLETES 2,500-METER RUNWAY

PA231340 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Puerto Cabezas (Special correspondent) -- Construction workers have defeated the adversities provoked by nature, and fulfilled their goal of completing the construction of the runway on time for the 7th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Laborers worked day and night. They overcame the supply problem caused by the actions of the counterrevolutionary bands, which operate in that sector and are repelled by Sandino's cubs and the militias of the Nicaraguan Construction Ministry.

The main inconvenience faced by the workers was the problem of the supply of stones for the runway. Stones were first brought from Santa Marta, 50 km from Waspam, but in the last few days clashes began to take place there, thus forcing the workers to bring the stones from Kukalaya, 70 km from the highway to the mines, and also from El Buff.

Eng Isaac Ruiz Borge, the Construction Ministry delegate from Zone 1, said that the runway is 2,500 meters long (50 meters longer than the Sandino Airport runway), by 150 meters wide, of which 45 [figure as published] meters are of runway and 7.5 meters of shoulder on each side of the runway.

Ruiz Borge added that the enterprise in charge of the project is Ingenieria de Construction, ICO, attached to the Construction Ministry. Ruiz Borge also said that 727 jets can land on the new runway, "a fact that will allow for better communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific zones."

Ruiz Borge said that the construction of the new runway began early in 1981, but that it had to be suspended because of the emigration of technicians and professionals. The work was restarted by the ICO, and the little progress that was made before had to be destroyed because of errors in the geological studies of the zone.

Due to those errors, the runway had to be built 50 meters east, in accordance with the new designs made by ICO.

Ruiz said that within the project, "we found another one, which is a box that allows the waters of Lans Cano to pass under the runway, thus protecting the runway from floodings due to the frequent rains in this zone."

The building of the box, which was the most important work of the project, was completed thanks to the workers' determination and optimism. They worked even under the rain. The box is 304 meters wide by 304 [figure as published] meters high and 150 meters long, that is to say, the entire width of the runway.

Finally, Ruiz said that at the current price of the materials used in the construction of the runway, the project cost approximately 250 million cordobas. Some 200 workers, inicluding technicians and operators from the area and from the Pacific coast, participated in the construction.

SATELLITE TV TRANSMISSIONS TO BEGIN 26 JULY

FL242005 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1819 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cuban internationalists fulfilling missions in the People's Republic of Angola will be able to watch a recorded broadcast of the main ceremony marking the 33d anniversary of the Moncada barracks attack, which will be held in Sancti Spriritus. A group of specialists from the communications ministry, among others, worked on [word indistinct] the reception signal and subsequent distribuiton of recorded programs to the different military units, fields, and camps.

Work is being conducted for Cuban collaborators in Angola soon to systematically receive special programming produced by the Cuban television. This plan only includes material on Cuba. Later, news, reports, scientific and technical documentaries, and musical and sports programs will be included.

With the broadcast of the main ceremony on 26 July, Cuban television will begin to be sent via satellite and received by America, Europe and Africa. This will also guarantee broadcasts to the entire national territory, even when there are microwave network or transmission equipment failures. A large number of our internationalists, diplomatic missions abroad, and friends of Cuba will potentially benefit with this new option.

The Cuban Institute of Radio and Television has selected a variety of programs from the best of the national film and television programming featuring recreational and cultural shows as well as the national newscast. Three-hour transmissions, three times a day are being planned initially; the time and frequency will be increased later.

AFP Cites GRANMA on TV

PA242247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Havana, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Next Saturday, Cuba will inaugurate a system of satellite television broadcasts that will be received in all South and Central America, the U.S. east coast, Canada's eastern area, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, PCC, GRANMA announced yesterday.

The first transmission will broadcast the ceremonies of the 33d anniversary of the Moncada barracks attack, which was carried out by Fidel Castro and his companeros on 26 July 1953.

During this ceremony, the Cuban president will give an important speech, like he usually does.

GRANMA said the satellite used for this broadcast is the geostationary satellite No 4, which belongs to the Soviet Intersputnik system, located above the Atlantic Ocean.

According to GRANMA, the transmissions will be received within a circular broadcasting zone. The circumference of that zone goes through northern Greenland, Ottawa (Canada), Chicago in the United States, and Mexico. It continues along the western coast of Latin America, south through the Antarctic, and east near the coast of Madagascar, the Gulf of Oman, and Iran. It goes east of Moscow and then to Finland before returning to Greenland.

GRANMA said these broadcasts, which will be received through parabolic antennas, will "at the beginning" be transmitted for 3 hours every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, between 1800 and 2100 local time (2200 and 0100 GMT).

The broadcasts will include newscasts, variety shows, cultural shows, and sports. GRANMA added that these programs "will carry the Cuban reality in its many expressions."

Last February during the third PCC Congress, President Fidel Castro announced this satellite transmission project, and he stressed Cuba's need for a more modern and critical press.

Recently, during the second plenum of the PCC Central Committee, on 17, 18, and 19 July, Fidel Castro emphasized the "decisive role" that the media should play. He encouraged the press to give up triumphal stereotypes to be more convincing.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH MEXICAN SENATOR

FL240218 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and ministers, has met with Mexican Senator Socorro Diaz, director of EL DIA newspaper, who is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

During the meeting, current international issues were discussed, especially problems affecting developing countries, the Central American situation, and Latin American's foreign debt.

NICARAGUAN LEGAL ADVISER ON UNSC MEETING

PA241745 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Live" interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry legal adviser Augusto Zamora by Orlando Matos in Managua]

[Text] [Matos] I am at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry talking with this ministry's legal adviser, Augusto Zamora. First, I would like to know about Nicaragua's convoking a UN Security Council meeting. Would you give us some details in this regard?

[Zamora] It is internationally known that the U.S. Government, the U.S. Congress, rather, approved a request from President Reagan for $110 million for the mercenary forces at the service of the U.S. Government. Tension has since increased notoriously in Central America. This is especially so regarding threats to Nicaragua's peace and security.

It was this decided, based on Article 35 of the UN Charter, to convene a UN Security Council meeting to publicize the worsening of the Nicaraguan crisis as a result of the U.S. policy and so that it may take a stand.

I want to explain that convening the UN Security Council meeting, which will take place in the next few days, concerns recent threats to Nicaragua's peace and security and not the ruling of the International Court of Justice, as some media has mistakenly reported.

Matos] Dr Zamora, the United States maintains diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Nevertheless, the U.S. Congress recently approved $100 million for the mercenary bands attacking this Central American nation. We would like for you to comment on this based on international law and international relations.

[Zamora] I would rather ask: Is there any U.S. position toward Nicaragua that could be viewed as legal? The truth is we are witnessing a clear and public case of use of force and threat of use of force against Nicaragua. This is a case of intervention in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua and of coercion against Nicaragua.

This is the general framework of the U.S. policy toward our country. The fact that they still maintain diplomatic relations with Nicaragua is secondary, we could say, because the fact that it maintains an embassy here has at no time moved the United States to return to international legal order and has not led to the possibility of reaching a bilateral agreement to normalize relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

[Matos] We thank Dr Augusto Zamora, legal adviser of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, for his statement.

RAUL CASTRO, OTHER OFFICIALS TOUR CAMAGUEY

FL232338 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Army General Raul CAstro, Central Committee second secretary and FAR minister, has paid a working visit to the Camaguey municipality of Sibanicu. Raul presided over the opening of a clothing store and also toured the municipal hospital and several government buildings which are under construction. He also visited a Camaguey mechanic plant where alternate Politburo member Julian Rizo Alvarez, speaking to the plant's workers, underscored the need to maximize labor and creatively use the concept of multiple tasks.

Raul was accompanied by Politburo and alternate members, Central Committee members, ministers, and FAR and militia generals and officers.

MIRET PRIETO ASSESSES OIL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

FL242325 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] At a basic industry meeting Pedro Miret Prieto, Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has indicated that Cuba has the means to obtain basic oil to produce lubricants by using Cuban crude. The meeting assessed the activities for the period 1986-1987 regarding basic oil. Miret Prieto underscored the work of a group of scientists from the chemical research center who are working on crude oil production. He also acknowledged the progress made with the support of the basic industry's petroleum group.

BRIEFS

NEW UK, NORTH IRELAND AMBASSADOR -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vice President of the Council of State, has received in a formal meeting His Excellency (Andrew Eustace Palmer), who presented his credentials as UK and North Ireland Ambassador to Cuba. After the ceremony, the ambassador and those accompanying him went to Revolutionary Square and placed a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti Monument. [Text] [Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2039 GMT 17 Jul 86 FL]

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES; TURNER IN CONTROL

FL242052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, July 24, CANA -- The government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, a British self-governing dependency in the Caribbean, collapsed today with the forced resignation of Chief Minister Nathaniel Francis and three cabinet ministers, after publication of a British Government-ordered probe into official corruption here.

British Governor Christopher Turner was put in full control of the colony as a temporary measure through an amendment to the colony's 1979 constitution passed this week by the House of Commons in London, pending a review of the constitution by a soon-to-be-appointed commission.

The Louis Blom-Cooper report found 74-year-old Francis, his deputy Robert Hall and works minister Alden Durham guilty of unconstitutional behaviour and ministerial malpractices and deemed them unfit to carry out ministerial responsibilities. The third minister, Emanuel Missick, was appointed in May, a month after the commission sat.

The report also cited deputy leader of the Oppoition People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Oswald Skippings, and a colleague, Lewis Astwood, as being unfit for public office. Both men were members of the 11-member legislative council (parliament).

London empowered Turner to nominate four persons either from within or outside the legislative council as replacements for the dismissed officials. The appointees will carry new titles as the posts of chief minister, parliamentary secretary,and permanent secretary were abolished through the constitutional amendment.

Today's crisis is the second within a year to rock the colony's government, coming after the arrest in March 1985 and subsequent jailing of Chief Minister Norman Saunders and minister Stafford Missick in the United States on conviction of drug conspiracy charges.

Francis told CANA he thought his downfall was as a result of the conspiracy by London and Washington against his government as a result of the Saunders affairs. His resignation, at the request of Turner automatically meant that the other ministers vacated office under the constitution.

I feel it was necessary in line with more or less the practice that when ministers are accused of malpractices, they should resign until (they) had been cleared and my resignation was made under strongest protest, Francis told reporters after handing in his resignation. There is no evidence supporting whatever this (report) said, he added.

The report recommended that no criminal charges be laid the deposed government leaders in view of what it said was the likelihood that they would not find a impartial jury to hear the cases.

The public servants cited in the report, namely the permanent secretaries, will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the civil service code governing the behaviour of civil servants. The deposed government leaders remain members of the legislature. The new executive council, to be named as a replacement for the dismissed administration, will service in an advisory role to the governor. The voice of you (the people) will still be heard, Turner told the 8,000 people of the Caribbean archipelago.

ST LUCIA

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS UK ACTION OVER TURKS, CAICOS

FL242334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2322 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 24, CANA -- St Lucia today supported the British action which caused the collapse of Chief Minister Nathaniel Francis government in the Turks and Caicos, saying that it was done in the interest of the people of the colony.

The government of the British dependency collapsed with the forced resignation of Francis and three cabinet ministers, after publication of the report on a british government ordered probe into official corruption there.

In Castries, Prime Minister John Compton said that although St Lucia regrets the circumstances under which the British Government has to take this action, it was inevitable and one in the interest of proper administration.

Compton said this development has brought into focus the problem of drugs, and the ability of people involved in the trade to corrupt the whole political process.

Governor Christopher Turner has been put in full control of the colony as a temporary measure through an amendment to the colony's 1976 constitution passed this week by the House of Commons in London, pending a review of the consitution by a soon to be appointed commission.

The St. Lucia leader says he hopes this action would be of a short duration, and soon the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands will have an opportunity to choose a government duly constituted.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE

FL241700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1426 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Paramaribo, July 24, CANA-REUTER -- Suriname's new government has announced a programme for a transition to a democratic and just society in the former Dutch colony but made no specific mention of elections.

The programme, presented at a news conference yesterday by Prime Minister Pretapnaarian Radhakishun, concentrates on solving the country's economic problems and gives little detail on the planned return to civilian rule next April.

This is the job, let's get on with it, said businessman Radhakishun, a member of the Progressive Reform Party (VHP).

Radhakishun was appointed prime minister a week ago by military leader Desi Bouterse, to head the fifth cabinet since a military coup in February, 1980.

According to the programme, further discussions will take place concerning the substance of the politico-administrative order. It refers to a representation of the people but does not indicate if the military will continue to hold an executive role in government.

At present, the Suriname Government is comprised of four bodies: a 31-member national assembly, a 14-member cabinet, a military council and the so-called top Beraad, or supreme decision-making council.

Ultimate power rests with the military council, headed by Bouterse, who also nominates the members of all the other governing bodies.

In 1984, Bouterse announced a 27-month transition period during which a programme would be drawn up for return to democracy in April 1987, including a new constitution. But according to diplomatic sources, little progress has been made on the new constitution.

Opposition parties, legalized by Bouterse last year, agreed to participate in the government though the powerful c-47 trades union is not represented in the new Cabinet.

Much of the interim government's plan centers on the economic crisis affecting Suriname, a country of 400,000 in northeast South America which had grown prosperous on bauxite exports and a 100 million dollar per year Dutch aid programme.

But falling world bauxite prices and the cut off of Dutch aid after the murder of 15 opposition leaders in December 1982 have left the economy in a precarious state.

Shortages of food, medicine, and household items are now commonplace, and manufacturers are faced with a lack of raw materials and spare parts, a result of an acute foreign exchange shortage.

The new programme promises action to cut the government's budget deficit, which according to diplomatic sources, has gone from 10.2 million dollars in 1981 to an estimated 129 million last year.

The crisis has left international reserves at almost nil, and the programme accordingly also will attempt to adapt imports to the avialability of foreign exchange.